

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1802.

[No. 472.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,

Port wine in casks,

Molasses in hhd's.

Sugar in hhd's and bbls.

White and brown soap in boxes,

Chocolate in boxes,

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes.

Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
sorted,

ALSO, A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerseymeres,

Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,

Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,

Sail cloth of different qualities,

Chintzes and Calicos,

Cambric and Cotton shawls,

India Muslin and Table Cloths,

Coloured threads and sowing silks,

Ribbons, Hats, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

June 18 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction
Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in
hogheads,

Holland Gin in pipes and bbls.

New-England Rum in bbls.

Port Wine in quarter casks,

Lisbon Wine in pipes,

Molasses in hhd's,

Sugar in bbls.

Soap } in boxes,

Candles and Chocolate } in boxes,

Pepper in bags,

Castor Oil in bottles,

Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicos,

Sprig'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus-

lins and muslin shawls,

White and coloured Marseilles and mus-

linets,

Linen and cotton checks,

Bandannas, flags and chequered silk

handkerchiefs,

Large and small fans,

Irish and German linens,

Mens and Womens' saddles,

A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

June 16 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig UNION, cap-

tain Woodhouse, from London, a general

assortment of goods suitable for the

present season, which they offer for sale

on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-

age.

May 18.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seaman, via

Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,

from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS

for the season, which are now opening and

will be sold low by the package or piece,

and he is in daily expectation of receiving

further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,

China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.

Clean linen and cotton

rags bought at this office.

For NEW-YORK,

The Sch't ENTERPRISE,
to sail in all next week. For
freight or passage apply to
Capt. Mitchell on board, or
R. B. JAMESON.

June 10.

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the
Red House, in Prince William county,
by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,
lying in the counties of Prince William
and Loudoun, near the said Red House.

Terms of payment as follow.

One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on

the first day of January, 1803, and the

other three fourth parts thereof to be paid

at three subsequent annual payments.

Bonds, with approved security, to be

given by the purchasers at the time of sale,

and interest thereon to be paid at the rate

of six per cent. from the first day January,

1803. If the first payment of the pur-

chase money be not punctually made, the

land to be again exposed to sale, by the

subscribers for ready money; if the land

should not then sell for the full amount of

the said purchase money, the purchaser or

purchasers to be accountable upon their

bonds for the deficiency. If the first pay-

ment be punctually made, title will be given

to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must

be executed by them for securing the future

payments, which deeds of trust will be

acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale

for ready money, by the trustees, for the

full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue

of the deeds of trust, if any one of the fu-

ture annual payments be not punctually

made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit

purchasers, who will have the right of

sealing them after the 20th day of Au-

gust next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,

THOMAS NELSON, jun.

Serviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nel-

son, deceased.

June 14.

FOR SALE,

That well situated and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

ON CAMERON-STREET,

Now in the occupation of Capt. Dan-

gerfield.—The house is convenient and

well built, consisting of eight rooms, well

finished, a full story and a half kitchen,

surgery and lodging rooms above the same,

a stable & other conveniences on the lot,

which is 25 feet front and 176 feet 7

inches deep.

Also, two other LOTS adjoining the

same, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, to

a ten feet alley, whereon there is built,

on each a back building one and a half

story high, four rooms in each.

Also, the corner LOT adjoining the

same, on Cameron and Washington streets,

unimproved, 55 by 47 feet, with conve-

nient ground for stabling, &c. on the said

ten feet alley.

I will also sell, that whole square with

five frame houses thereon, either in lots

from 36 to 25 front by 100 and 110 feet

deep, on the whole square, as may best

suit the purchasers, it being pleasantly situ-

ated on Oronoco, Alfred, Patrick & Pendle-

ton-streets, known by the name of the

George Town Turnpike, laying between

John Dundas and John Potts, Esqr.'s

houses. No further particulars is neces-

sary to be given, as those who are inclined

to purchase will view the premises. A

great part of the purchase can be taken in

Groceries and Dry Goods, and the remain-

der by instalments, by giving security or

bank stock.—Apply to Mr. Philip G.

Marsteller, or to the subscriber, Goose

Creek, Loudoun—if not sold by private

bargain, they will be exposed to sale on

Thursday, the 24th instant—good war-

ranted deeds will be made for the whole

on the completion of the payments.

JOHN BOGUE.

June 14.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship UNITED STATES, from Liver-
pool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats,

well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of

Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen

Ware,

LITERARY FAIR.

Address of the Printers and Booksellers to their Brethren of the U. States.

A HAPPY suggestion addressed to your good sense has, as if by magic, produced the first *Literary Fair*, which commenced in the city of New-York, on the first of the present month, and has been constantly and actively attended every day to the present. Business has been transacted to an extent exceeding the most sanguine expectations, and from the experience we have already had, the greatest advantages may be anticipated to the art of printing, and the interests of literature in our fortunate country.

The project had to struggle with many apparent disadvantages. Its novelty; the want of previously fixed regulations; the remoteness of the persons concerned, from each other; the expence of travelling, all seemed to throw impediments in its way; but in a country, where every thing appears to be newly created and original; where cities are founded and states created, with a facility unprecedented in history; and where the activity of the human understanding has, in various respects, rivalled and surpassed the experience and wisdom of the old world, it is not surprising that prejudice should not prevail, even with these obstacles combined. Its success has been equal to all other bold efforts, founded on a deliberate study of society in the United States; and already, without any other system than what results from liberality and good sense, indicates how advantageous it must become, when it obtains extension and maturity.

It is to accomplish this object that the booksellers assembled at the first *Literary Fair*, have thought proper to address their brethren generally, and to present to them such views as may engage their co-operation.

By the simple operation of exchange, perhaps not less than half a million of volumes are put into circulation, which might have lain on the shelves for years, under the limited operations of trade hitherto existing. Activity is thus given to a dead capital; individuals are benefited by the variety of their stock; new connections, leading to a more extensive and certain trade, are formed; and industry acquires not only additional sustenance, but a more vigorous life.

Amongst the most important consequences of this institution, it has been provided that the humble printer or bookseller, with a small capital, is placed upon equal terms with his opulent neighbour—he is saved from the expences and fatigues hitherto so discouraging, attendant on traversing the Union, to dispose of the fruit of his labour—he has now a fixed market, where he may exhibit the whole of his work, or a sample—and he may participate in the profit, by exchange with the more opulent capitalist.

In a more extensive view, the well-known principle is applied to our business, that trade multiplies by its own activity, as much as by the wants which originally gave birth to commerce; ah! it applies more strongly; for, besides the demand for books, from the ordinary necessities of education and entertainment, the demand will be found to increase with the improvement of morals and taste—with the growth of wealth and the progress of science—with the prosperity of commerce, and even with the facility of obtaining works of utility and genius, in every city and every town; even the improvements in the art of printing; the embellishments of the paper-maker, type-founder, printer, engraver, and book-binder—arts, which are called dependent, in various degrees, on our exertions and activity, will increase our trade.

Every means by which we can improve these arts, tend to the public good, as well as to the good of the individuals: we should therefore enter into a generous emulation—not the rivalry of jealousy among ourselves, but a competition with those countries, the excellency of whose productions already engross so immense a proportion of our markets.

By employing our natural means, we shall possess a larger proportion than at present, of our natural commerce—we shall secure to our own country the circulation of vast sums which at present are carried into other countries, to invigorate their industry at the expence of our negligence, while we possess all the means required to secure the benefits to ourselves.

To remedy these things, we recommend to our brethren, particular attention to the

execution of such works as they undertake. Hitherto much just censure has been bestowed on American editions; that censure has lately become less frequent; correct it altogether. Print on good paper, cleanly—above all, correctly. The labour of the corrector of proofs is grievous—but the toil is compensated by the certainty of sale, and the credit that follows the correct printer. The discredit of printing one incorrect book, extends itself to the succeeding labors of the printer, however well he may execute subsequent undertakings.

Equal attention is due to the style of binding, as to the quality of the paper. It is the apparel of books; and books, like men, are often judged by their exterior.

Attention to these particulars are among the causes why foreign books are preferred to our own. We shall not go into any anticipation of a period when our Fair may become the resort of learned men, as purchasers, as is the custom now in Germany and Italy, though the period cannot be remote.

Besides the attention of the execution of works correctly and neatly, we cannot omit another important consideration, an attention to the character of the books to be published; we do not mean to proscribe, or recommend any books on religious opinions, but to guard against works which sap the foundations of virtue and morality as is woefully felt in many of the old nations. We owe it to our families, to obstruct by all just means the printing or publishing of vicious books; and we owe it to our country particularly to furnish this, as an additional evidence in favor of liberty, that we exhibit an example of purity in the only free press in the world, and of our devotion to virtue over the nations of Europe where the press is in shackles.

We solicit the earnest consideration of these objects by our brethren—and we expect from them an active co-operation in all parts of the Union. Those concerned in printing and bookselling, where there is more than one, should associate, form regulations, and communicate with similar associations which are or may be formed—they should communicate information on business—what books are printed, printing, proposed to be printed, or likely to meet a favorable sale.

These views pursued at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, S. C. would be soon followed by the lesser cities and towns—they would communicate with each other, transmit copies of their rules of association, and the result of the experience of these variously diffused bodies, would tend to the perfecting of the great national objects at our semi-annual Fairs, which are agreed to be held for the present, as expressed in the following resolutions:

I. RESOLVED, That it be earnestly recommended to the Printers and Booksellers throughout the United States, to use their utmost endeavors to improve the quality of the books they undertake to publish, in order to establish and support the reputation of the American manufacture of books, and render it deserving of the patronage of the friends of their country.

II. RESOLVED, That it be likewise recommended to our brethren, to avoid, as much as may be, any interference with the interests of each other, by the republication of books already printed in the U. S. and of which there is a sufficient supply to be had on reasonable terms.

III. RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the importers of books to discontinue as far as may be the importation of all books, of which good & correct editions are printed in this country, and on which a liberal discount is made by the publishers.

IV. RESOLVED, That the continuation of the Literary fair be strongly recommended to all persons interested in the publication of books in this country; and that it be held twice a year, every year, on the first Tuesday of April in New-York, and on the first Tuesday of October in Philadelphia.

V. RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the booksellers in the principal towns of the United States to form themselves into associations, for the purpose of corresponding with each other, in order to promote the general interest; and that every person publishing a book, be recommended to forward specimens of the printing and paper, with the terms of sale, to the secretaries of such associations, for the information of the members.

New-York, June 5, 1802.

From the Washington Federalist.

Antifederal Misrepresentations,
No. 96,700.

The National Intelligencer has undertaken to give a list of what is called 'federal misrepresentations.' Among them we find some, which were published,

by the great champion and apostle of the democratic cause, J. T. Callender. Upon what principle his statements can be called *federal* it is difficult to determine, unless it is because they bear the mark of truth; on that ground they certainly deserve the title. Upon the same principle Jones has called Callender a federalist, because he dared to point out a few inconsistencies of the present administration.—But Mr. Jones has the wrong sow by the ear this time; Callender knows too much of him to be trodden upon.

A friend in need is a friend indeed Mr. Jones; why do you not therefore, call upon your old friend the *Apollonian Aurora*, to lend you a few of his *effulgent rays* in this time of darkness and distress? Perhaps Callender knows too much of this *splendid luminary* likewise: Or do you think that this 'precursor of eternal day,' (as certain toastmasters have styled it) is nothing more than a jack-o'-lantern, which serves but to lead the thoughtless and unwary into the bogs of ignorance, and then leave them as 'monuments' of stupidity and folly.

The following observations of this self-created *Censor*, may serve to shew his abilities for the office, with which he has invested himself, and the faithfulness with which he discharges its duties:

'During the last session, the president, in order to demonstrate the magnitude of executive patronage, and to guard against its possible abuse, presented to congress a document, containing a view of all the existing offices, with the emoluments attached to each.'

'In the civil department there appear with the exception of all the post-masters, and a host of inferior officers, to be 2,044.'

'Of this number, in a period of fifteen months,

'33 have been removed on a variety of grounds above specified.'

'21 new appointments have been made to offices attempted to be filled by Mr. Adams, after he lost the confidence of the nation.'

'54 making altogether.'

The above observations were intended to alarm the people with the danger of executive patronage, to excite distrust in the general government, and to impress the people with a belief, that the number of officers dismissed, is very small in comparison with those remaining; being less, by a host of inferior officers, than 1-37th of the whole. Let us now see with what bare faced effrontery, the people are attempted to be deceived, and that too, by persons, who are in the very act of condemning others for misrepresentations, and under the profession of giving correct information themselves, of correcting and exposing the mistakes of their opponents.

Upon a careful examination of the document referred to in the above extract, I find that there are but 412 officers in the whole civil department, who are appointed by, and subject to, the removal of the president. By officers in the civil department, I mean, all those who are not in the army or navy, including the post-masters and that host of inferior officers which the writer of the above alluded to, professes to exclude, in his enumeration of 2,044. This will reduce the proportion from 1-37th to less than 1-8th, but this proportion may be reduced much more, by examining the subject more particularly.

1. Out of the 412, there are some who hold two offices, which could not be accurately ascertained without much labor.

2. There were many of the same political sentiments with Mr. Jefferson when he came into office.

3. There were many offices vacant which he had an opportunity of filling with his own *feet*.

4. There were some few appointments to office which had never before been filled in the consular department.

5. There were a number which, from the remoteness of their situation and the smallness of their compensation, entirely excluded competition.

6. There were several employed in collecting the internal revenues, which the president expected would be dismissed by law therefore would not take the odium and responsibility upon himself, as the term of service was so short.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and viewing only those, over whom the President exercised a free uncontrolled will, unbiased by fear, by policy, or by interest, and the number, dismissed will be found to bear a very large proportion to those retained.

In taking a view of the 'political into-

lerance' of the present administration, will not be considered improper I presume to state those likewise, that have been missed by law, as they were not less victims to their political sentiments, nor to the victims of party rancour, than the who fell by the arbitrary mandates of the president.

The repeal of the judiciary law, and the internal taxes, was no doubt recommended by the same spirit, which deprived so many worthy officers, so many helpless and amiable families of their only means of support. If they describe such conduct as *maguanious*, liberal and tolerant what would they allow to be *illiberal*, *inert* and persecuting? With such men, the proscriptions of Marcus and Silla, and the bloody persecutions of the triumvirate viewed through the medium of philosophy would be considered, but as the excesses of liberty, the certain indications of a sound and healthy constitution.

CENSOR CENSORUM.

MARBLEHEAD, June 7.

Arrived, schr. Hercules, Lovis, Ld. Bon 43 days Sailed from thence on the 18th of April, bound Mary, Rich, of Bolton, for St. Petersburg. Left there, ship Shipcarpenter, Simpson, of Newburyport, for Cadiz Brig Glory, Waile, of New-York, for do. schr. Federal Eagle, Chandler, of Duxbury, for Bolton.

Brigantine Harmony, Stevenson, from Bonavent. Left there on the 29th April, the following vessels—schr. Polly, Man, of Boston, to sail in 6 days, brig Hannah, Barnard, do. in 10, ship Eliza, Bunker, of Nantucket, for the South Seas; schr. Venilia, Whistcoat, of Providence, for the West-Indies, ship Neptune, Hardy, of Philadelphia, trading. May 29, spoke schr. Nancy, from New-London, bound to Martinique. June 3, spoke brig Fox, Dean, from Portland, bound to Martinique.

NEW-YORK, June 15.
We are indebted to a gentleman who came passenger from New-Orleans, for the following information:

Mr. PRINTER,

During my stay in New-Orleans, from the 19th of October last to the 23d of May, I have made the following observations respecting the shipping of that place, and of which I enclose a copy for publication.

New-York, 13th June, 1802.
The Eliza left New-Orleans 23d May, and the Elsie on the 27th May, in company with schr. Polly, of and for Baltimore; Spanish schr. —, captain Rogers, for the Havanna; ship Rebecca, of Baltimore, capt. M'Neil, for the Havanna and Liverpool. The Rebecca was left in the Pafs, at anchor, drawing too much water to get over the bar.

Life of vessels left at New-Orleans, May 23d, 1802.

Ship Aurora, of New-York, Burnham, for Cowes and a market, with cotton, to fail in 8 days; ship Thomas Wilson, of Philadelphia, I. Jones, for Liverpool, flour and cotton, to fail soon; ship Commerce, of Norwich, Rockwell, Liverpool, flour and cotton, to fail soon; ship Patterson, of Providence, for Liverpool, flour and cotton, to fail in 10 days; ship Neptune, of Nantucket, for Greenock, cotton, ready to fail; brig Julian, of New-York, Vanduy, for New-York, cotton, to fail in 3 days; brig Ohio, of Philadelphia, discharging, chartered with flour for Liverpool; brig Maria, Woods, Jamaica, flour, to fail soon; brig Fame, of Philadelphia, for the West-Indies, flour, to fail soon; brig Ceres, of New-London, Stephenon, West-Indies, flour; brig Betsey, of Newburyport, Patch, Bolton, cotton, to fail in 10 days; Spanish ship Sarah, formerly of Portland, for Cadiz, tobacco; Spanish ship Hetty, formerly of N. York, for do. tobacco; Spanish ship Olive, for Bourdeaux, sugar and cotton, to fail next day; Spanish ship —, for Cuba.

Spanish ships 4, brigs 2, schr's 8.
American ships 5, brigs 9, schr's 3.

In the river, 2 American brigs.
Ships 9, brigs 10, schr's 8.

A brig from Charleston, and brig Eliza and Sarah, from Boston, about 3 leagues from town.

Arrivals at New-Orleans, from 19th October, 1801, to the 23d May, 1802.

133 American vessels; 40 Spanish; French. 154 arrivals.

9 American vessels were in the harbour on the 19th October, 4 Spanish vessels do. 167 vessels—viz.

American—36 ships, 37 brigs, 36 schooners 4 sloops.

Spanish—6 ships, 6 brigs, 28 schooners.
French—1 schooner.

Of these 47 were from the United States; 15 from Europe, and the remainder the Havana and West Indies.

From the United States. From New-York, 4 ships, 10 brigs, 3 schooners—From Philadelphia, 3 ships, 4 brigs, 1 schooner, 1 sloop—From Baltimore, 1 ship, 3 schooners, 1 sloop—From Boston, 1 brig, 5 schooners—From Charlestown, 2 brigs, 2 schooners—From Salem, 2 schooners—From N. London, 1 ship—From Newburyport, 1 brig. From Savannah, 1 brig. From Wilmington Del., 1 schooner—9 ships, 19 brigs, 17 schooners, 2 sloops.

From Europe—From Liverpool, 4 ships 2 brigs. From London, 1 ship. From Amsterdam, 1 ship. From Hamburg, 1 brig.

From Bordeaux, 3 ships, 1 brig, 1 sch'r. From Marseilles, 9 ships, 4 brigs, 3 schooners.

1 ship and 2 schooners from France, were Spanish, the others Americans.

List of vessels sailed from New-Orleans, from 19th October, 1801, to the 23d May, 1802.

106 American Vessels; 27 Spanish; 1 French—134 vessels—viz.

American ships 21, brigs 22, schooners 37, sloops 6—106 vessels.

Spanish ships 3, brigs 4, schooners 20, 27 vessels—French, 1 schooner.

Of these 58 were for the United States, 20 for Europe, and the remainder for the Havana and West Indies.

For the United States—For N. York, 9 ships, 10 brigs, 12 schooners. For Philadelphia, 1 ship, 6 brigs, 3 schooners, 2 sloops. For Baltimore, 3 ships, 1 brig, 4 schooners. For Boston, 2 schooners. For Salem, 2 schooners. For Wilmington, Del., 1 schooner. For Charleston, 2 schooners—ships 13, brigs 17, sch'r's 26, sloops 2.

For Europe—For Liverpool and England, 10 ships, 2 brigs. For Greenock, 2 brigs. For Bordeaux, 4 ships, 1 brig, 1 schooner—ships 14, brigs 5, schooners, 1—20 vessels.

3 ships and one schooner for France, were Spanish, the others were Americans.

These 78 vessels exported about 18000 bales of Cotton, viz. for the U. States, 10,660 bales; for Europe, 7320 bales—total 17,980.

For New-York, 6420 bales. For Philadelphia, 1810. For Baltimore, 1430. For Boston, 400. For Salem 400. For Wilmington, Del. 200—10,660 bales.

2 schooners for Charleston, carried flour. For Liverpool & England, 5500 bales. For Greenock, 602. For Bordeaux, 1220—7320 bales.

The Exportation of Sugar, Tobacco and Indigo, was but small, except the ship Pilgrim, capt. Urquhart, who had 200 M. weight of Indigo on board for Bordeaux.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Brig Eliza and Sarah, Hall, Port-Republican; schr. Fox, Norton, Cape-Francois.

Cleared, brigs Susannah, Kenney, Ham-bro'; Nymph, Mafet, Trinidad; schrs. Eliza and Katy, Gardiner, Barbadoes; Two Brothers, Ramsdale, Port-Republi-can.

Arrived at the Lazaretto—Snow Geo. Bell, from Cape-Francois. Sailed, hence June 3, in company with ship Olive Branch Caffin, for Philadelphia, and schr. Friend-ship, Moulder, for Savannah—was taken back, put under arrest, and detained three days, for passing the admiral's ship without his colors being hoisted.

American vessels, remaining in the port of C. Francois, June 2.

[Taken from Busby's Marine Register.] Of Philadelphia. Brig Brandy Wine, Watson; schr. Little Tom Butler, Pow-ers; Adventure, Lillibridge; Superior, Bicard, cleared for Port Republican.

Of New-York. Ship Hero, Smith; brig Eliza and Mary, M'Neil; Julian, Higbey.

Of Baltimore. Brig Nancy, Perkins; schr. Flying Fish, Shock; Talbot, Sar-tor, to sail in 4 days.

Of Boston. Schr. President, Harris; Four Brothers, Lewis.

Of Charleston. Brig Fox, Linkcorn; Columbia, Hunt, (cleared); schr. Lydia, Patterson.

Of New-London. Brig Sampson, Ma-thers; sloop Polly, Sheffingwell.

Of Savannah. Brig Gen. Warren, Bourman.

Of Hartford. Schr. Fancy and Catharine, Barnard.

Of Connecticut. Brig Hunter, Lines.

Of Washington. Thomas Jefferson, Lavender.

Of Wilmington, N. C. Nancy, Fer-

Of Portland. Ship Olive, Gordon. Of Linn. Brig Traveller, Cromwell. Of Newburyport. Schr. Magnet, Young.

Of New-Port, R. I. Schr. Hiram, Chace.

Of New-Haven. Neutrality, Norris. Of Edenton, N. C. Sloop Serious, Etherige.

The Clio, sailed from St. Thomas, 2d June, Capt. T. Left there the ship Susan, of Philad. from Bordeaux; brig Polly and Mary, Stiles, do. with several others, names unknown. June 8, in lat. 32° 45', N. long. 20° W. spoke brig Union, of Philadelphia, from N. Orleans to Jamaica.

Brigs Mary, Lawson, and Sally, Edwards, from hence has arrived at Jamaica.

BALTIMORE, June 16.

Arrived, brig Prude, captain Philips, 13 days from St Croix. Left there, several American vessels, names unknown. June 4, lat. 22° 46', long. 67°, spoke the ship Neptune, captain Gallahar, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Domingo, out seven days.

NORFOLK, June 12.

Arrived, the schooner Race-Horse, captain Bryant, from P. Republican. Spoke on the 8th inst. in lat. 30° 51', long. 75° 50', the brig Venus, Toulson, 21 days from New-Orleans, bound to Port Republi-can. Same day spoke brig Jane, of N. York, from Havanna bound to Kingston, Jamaica. June 9th, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Lilly, Russel, from Aux Cayes bound to Philadelphia.

The schr. Race-Horse left at Port Re-publican, schr. Experiment, Penn, for Baltimore, to sail in two days; schr. Two Sisters, Waltberg, do. 1st June; schr. Ann, Glavery, do. (told.)

Arrived the Danish brig Lydia, capt. Bifet, St. Thomas's; schr. Eagle, capt. Cook, Martha Brae; brig Martha John-fon, Wyvill, Kingston, (Jam.).

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

By the snow George, from Cape Fran-cois, in ten days, we are informed that Toussaint had revolted, in consequence of which three divisions of Leclerc's troops had been engaged with the blacks, and very roughly handled—no quarters given.

(Aurora.)

In corroboration of the above, we have obtained the subjoined extracts of letters, received in this city, from the most re-spectable authority:—

Cape. Francois, May 28.

"We have just received information that a French fleet lately arrived at Guadaloupe, met with the same fate as the fleet that arrived here, likewise the inhab-itannts—the town was entirely consumed by the fire, as well as the country. On the landing of the troops 800 of the French were killed—Pelage as well as the rest had surrendered, but one [Commandant, his name and station I am unacquainted with, he on the 25th surprised a French post and killed every man.

"In a few days after Toussaint had sur-rendered, he asked permission to go on one of his plantations, for which it was grant-ed by the General in Chief. We have just received information by General Chris-tophe, that Toussaint had decamped with a strong body of troops in opposition to the French.

"In the small time of his being here, he discovered the force of the French, which, or 30,000 soldiers brought into the island, there only remain about 18 or 20,000, and there are dying every day 10 to 12 in this place.—There is in the hospital at the Mole, 2000 sick men. I feel convinced, if there should not arrive from France some re-enforcements in a very little time we shall find ourselves in a great deal of trouble, and not unlikely that Toussaint will still be Governor of St. Domingo, which is the fear of every citizen."

May 29.

"Toussaint has again taken up arms, but I imagine will not be able to do much, as he is only joined by Dessalines, and a considerable force is every day ex-pected here from France. We have re-cieved information that Guadolupe is in a state of Revolt, and the consequences may be expected to be worse than here, if possi-ble."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated June 3d, 1802.

I had the pleasure to write you on the 29th ult. per the snow George, captain

Bell, who sailed on Sunday morning, in company with the ship Olive Branch, of Philadelphia, and the schooner Friendship of Savannah, the same evening I was very much surprised to see three vessels return into port followed, by a French Frigate. I immediately made enquiry respecting the cause, and found they were sent back by the frigate, because in passing by the Admiral's ship in the morning, on board of which General Le Clerc, returning from a visit to Tortuga, they had not hoisted their colours, although the Admirals flag was at the mast head, the three captains were ordered on board the Admiral, on coming to an anchor, and confined to the gun room. I therefore early on the following morning went on board the Admiral, whom I could not then see, but was desir-ed to return at two o'clock, when the Ad-miral confirmed what I had before heard, and said the Gen. in Chief had condemned the three vessels to pay 128 dollars for the shot which had been fired, and as soon as the money was paid, the captains should have their Liberty. I returned directly to the shore and sent off the money, expect-ing the vessels would sail the next morn-ing, but the General in Chief ordered that the captains should be kept in custody till further orders. I then waited upon gen. Leclerc with the signees of the other ves-sels, and he promised us the ves-sels should sail to-morrow, and accordingly the captains were released about one o'clock to-day."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Croix to a merchant in New-York, dated the 28th ult.

"I scarcely know what to advise you to ship to this port, as every kind of American produce is extremely low and unsafe.—Flour is sold by retail at 10 and 12 dls.; Indian corn, 18 dols. per hhd. Rye flour, 5—and a small quantity of either of these articles would completely glut the market. For lumber of any kind, there is no sale; berring can be sold for no higher price than 3 or 4 dls. and candles than 2½ bits per lb. Rum is scarce and high, on account of the great num-ber of Guernsey men here, who are purchas-ing all they can procure, at 48 and 50 cents. To remit sugars, as you direct, would never answer, for, in order to restrain the planters from shipping them to any other country but Denmark, an extra duty has lately been laid on all that is shipped to any other quarter, which, together with the former rates and per-mission, will amount to 1 1/2 or 3 dollars per cwt. For the first quality sugars, I should be obliged to pay from 7 1/2 to 8 dollars."

LEISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE.—June 5.

The Hon. Messrs Coffin, Bidwell and Pickman were appointed a committee to wait on the Governor with the following

ANSWER OF THE SENATE

TO HIS

EXCELENCY'S SPEECH.

May it please your Excellency,

The Senate sincerely congratulate your Excellency upon your re-election to the first office of this commonwealth: and how-ever delicate or arduous may be the duties which you are called upon to perform, we doubt not that they will be discharged with that wisdom, impartiality, and regard to the best interests of your constituents, which have hitherto marked your public conduct and secured to you their esteem and approbation.

In all our deliberations we shall endeavor to keep our excellent constitution steadily in view; to make it the rule and the guide of our conduct; and we hope that all our measures will tend to promote the invaluable objects for which it was ordained and established. We are sensible that government is necessary for man without it he cannot enjoy the blessings of society. And it is with gratitude we reflect that the citizens of the United States are blest with the freest governments on earth; which emanated from themselves, and are administered by men of their own appointment. To prove the superiority of these governments, to preserve and perpetuate them, to transmit them unimpaired to the latest posterity, must be the highest ambition of every honest citizen.

With your excellency we feel the necessity and importance of preserving the union of these states. On it, under Divine Providence, depend our respectability and safety as a nation, and our happiness as individuals. Incalculable are the evils which might flow from their di-ision. It is, therefore, the duty of all, but more especially of those who are placed in public office, to cultivate and cherish such a spirit as will best tend to avert an event so justly to be deplored. As the best means, however, of perpetuating our union, the citizens of the United States should be impressed with a due sense of the importance of preserving the federal constitution inviolate. To strengthen our national union; to give stability to the confederations which we have in the most solemn manner engaged to support; to promote a generous confidence in those who are called to administer our govern-ments, and at the same time a vigilant attention to their measures of administration; are not less the dictates of interest than of duty. We trust that the good sense and patriotism of the people will forever prefer the principles of our confi-stitutions from violation; and if under the indu-

gence of party zeal, or a mistaken desire to pro-mote the public good any acts should ever be passed inconsistent with those principles, that they will not obtain the sanction of time. And we deem it proper, on this occasion, to declare that we consider an independent judiciary as one of the best supports and most essential attributes of free government.

The experience of an age has proved that there is no evil to which free nations are more exposed than the prevalence of party spirit. It is perhaps the necessary offspring of free governments; but it frequently proves their bane and destruction. It is incumbent therefore on every good citizen carefully to watch over and sup-prefs such a spirit in himself, to frown upon and discountenance it in others.—They, who, to promote party purposes, or to raise themselves to office, invent and give circulation to tales of calumny respecting public characters, whatever may be their professions, must have hearts totally devoid of every truly virtuous and patriotic principle. They not only injure the persons whom they calumniate, but they do an irreparable injury to the community. They discourage good men from accepting offices of trust and responsibility. They introduce men unprincipled and regardless of character in their stead. They thereby pave the way for the destruction of our present free governments, and will enable some popular and successful usurper to establish his empire on their ruins. We flatter ourselves that the mildness of the American character, and the good taste of the people will preserve them from these evils: but it ought to be deeply impressed on their minds, that the only way to avoid the calamities which have befallen other free nations, is to avoid their errors.

The several subjects which your excellency has pointed out for our consideration, and subsequent communications which you may be pleased to make, shall meet a prompt and respectful at-tention. We shall endeavor to expedite the public busi-ness by an assiduous attention to it. We doubt not your excellency's disposition to render the session agreeable to the members of the government, nor of your ready concurrence in every measure calculated to promote the public good.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Alice Bridger, Rankin, St. Lucia; Schr. Commerce, Mann, Baltimore; Sloop Hiland, Hand, Philadelphia; — Hope, Willis, ditto; — Hangah, Smith, Boston; Brig Franklin, Butts, Salem.

CLEARED.

Brig Niger, Baker, Norfolk; — Commerce, Baldwin, Madeira; Schr. Enterprise, Mitchel, New-York; — Potowmac, Scott, Baltimore.

Sales by Auction.

Will be added to our sales to-morrow,

1 trunk Chintzes,

1 do. Caliboes,

1 do. Dimities,

1 do. Muslinets,

1 do. striped and check'd Muslin,

1 do. Muslin Shawls.

THOS. MOORE,

June 18.

Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 22d instant, will be sold, for the benefit of the Underwriters,

Part of a Cable cut in the Downs, on board the brig Union, from London, Thomas Woodhouse, master.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Vendue-Master.

June 18.

Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given for apprehending and se-cur-ing, in any jail, on delivery to the commanding officer of any military post in the United States, a DESERTER from the Marine corps, to wit:

Jesse Whitman,

who absconded on the 14th inst. from the Marine Barracks at Washington, taking with him a small bay mare, about 13½ hands high, with a blaze face, bob tail and hog maned. Whitman is a handsome, fair complexioned young man, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a rifer and French horn player. Having been sent by the officers to bank with checks, he is full of money and has carried but few clothes with him; his dress was white nan-keen pantaloons and round white striped cotton jacket, vest unknown. He is a talkative, boasting fellow, with much ignorance and great pride.

The above reward will be given for se-cur-ing, and reasonable charges paid for de-livering him at Head Quarters, Wash-ing-ton City.

N. B. He was a stage driver between Albany and Schenectady, and his parents live below Schenectady.

E. S. LANE, Lt. Marines.

June 18.

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Summer Establishment.
MAIL PILOT

Will in future leave the Washington tavern, Alexandria, every morning at five o'clock, and arrive at John H. Barney's, at the Columbian Inn, George-Town, to breakfast at 7 o'clock, and then proceed on to Baltimore, where it will arrive at five o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Peck's Columbian Inn, and regularly on to Philadelphia, so that persons travelling in this line may be sure of no hindrance on their way.

Being provided with as good horses and carriages as any on the road, we solicit a share of public patronage, & confidently expect that such as favor this stage with their custom, will find the accommodations equal, if not superior, to those provided by any others.

Returning, it leaves Baltimore every morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

Seats for Alexandria, taken at George-Town at J. H. Barney's stage office.

PETER HEISKEL,
J. H. BARNEY,

June 7. 2aw4w

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me vested, will be sold at public auction before the door of Prince William courthouse in the town of Dumfries, on the first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock, for cash, that valuable TRACT OF LAND, situate in the same county near Bacon-Race meeting-house, containing about five hundred acres, part of a seven hundred acre patent granted to James Peake, and which five hundred acres of land was lately the property of Isaac McPherson, under a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alexandria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorized, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 13th day of this present month; on Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the same month, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT, } Commissioners.
J. B. NICKOLS.
Treas., HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commission.
May 8. daw

R. & J. Gray,
Have just received No. 4, of
Modern Gratitude,
By Luther Martin, Esq. attorney general
of the state of Maryland.—Price 25 cents.

For Sale, or to Rent,
THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

Prince St. eet.

March 20. d

PROPOSALS.

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the public generally, for publishing by subscription in George-Town,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED
The Olio.

By B. PARKS and Co.

IT is within the plan of the Editors of this paper, that its contents shall comport with its title: a compound of various ingredients—as politics, news, polite literature; with whatever else may seem most promotive of public good, and conducive towards general usefulness.

No where, perhaps, have the beneficial effects of periodical publications been more generally felt, or duly appreciated, than in this country; and no where, we believe, their abuses might be more justly deprecated; but such is the close affinity between their good and bad consequences, between the liberty and licentiousness of the press, that the most experienced of our political surgeons have uniformly been apprehensive of attempting an excision of the one, lest they might give a mortal wound to the other. Being an evil without a remedy, it shall be our peculiar care not to contribute to its aggravation.

The temper of the times require an avowal of the Editors' political creed. On this head they will be candid and sincere.—They are unequivocally federal.—Believing, without calling into question the views of the present, that the former administrations pursued the best policy that could be devised, for securing the peace and happiness, and promoting the true interests of this country, they declare it their intention, at all times, to advocate measures producing those desirable consequences.

We have ever held the conduct of many of the opposers of the former administrations, in their newspaper publications, in the utmost, and we think, merited contempt. Wilful misrepresentations may deceive for a while, and thereby further the views of those who employ such means; but it is not by resorting to them, that we hope or intend to promote our own interest, much less that of the public. Towards our political opponents we will do as we would be done by—consequently, not attempt to repel the reiterated calumnies, yet heaped upon those no longer in power, by a recrimination of slander on those who now hold the helm of our political barque. Time will shew who best understood their country's interest, and will bring with it the most ample justification of the views of those to whom under Providence, we have been, and are indebted for our present prosperity and tranquillity.

Private disputes and personalities shall always be excluded. To this promise the Editors pledge themselves they will religiously adhere.

The papers published at present in the district, being devoted almost entirely to one subject, Politics, the Editors entertain a hope that The Olio, conducted on liberal principles, and containing a greater diversity of matter, will meet with public countenance; which they respectfully solicit.

CONDITIONS.

This paper will be published every Thursday morning, in a quarto form, and on a sheet of royal size, which will form a handsome volume, annually, of 416 pages, printed with a new and elegant type.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on the receipt of the first number.

It will be delivered at the dwellings of

subscribers in Alexandria, every evening of

the day of publication, free of any addi-

tional expence.

The subscriber informs his friends in Alexandria, and former patrons of the "Columbian Mirror," that he is concerned in the intended publication above mentioned, and will, in the course of a day or two, wait upon those in town for their signatures.

ELLIS PRICE.

Alex. June 14.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, by Cotton and Stewart,
Booksellers, Royal street,

Price 50 cents,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons, arranged on an approved plan, calculated to acquire with ease a fluency of speech, and to facilitate the improvement of youth—designed as an introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c. &c.

Country merchants supplied with school books, writing paper, paper hangings, and every other article in their line, on the most reasonable terms.

May 24. d

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd

PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 1. d

Two thousand pieces first quality NANKEENS, just received and for sale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson and
Imperial

TEAS.

Nankeens,
Bandano hhfs. and kumhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Her
rings in barrels.

May 3. d

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO
ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED
By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via
Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at
the store lately occupied by John Ramsey,
King street,

A quantity of
EARTHEN WARE,
in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
suitable for the season, and is in daily ex-
pectation of receiving an additional supply
of those articles by the first arrivals from
Britain. Country storekeepers and others
will find it their interest in giving him a
call, as he is determined to sell on the
most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town
and the City of Washington, and ten
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, several stone quarries and fish
stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
mill, with three pair of French burr mill
stones and every necessary, complete, for
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
and with as little manual labor as possible;
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which
there are several stone quarries and fish
stands.

The purchaser of the above pro-
perty, will have an assignment of a lease
for the other undivided third part, of which
there will be 6 years to come from the first
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
equal in goodness to any, and superior to
most foundation stone on the river—ves-
sels of any burthen that can go to George-
Town, can go up to the mill and stone
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
to purchase, will of course view the pre-
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,
at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

Bennett and Watts

Have imported in the United States, capt.
Stotsbury,

Scythes and Sickles,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Locks and Hinges,
Cutlery of every description,
Gilt, plated and metal buttons,
Spades and Shovels,
Nails, and a variety other Hardware,
&c. &c.

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ imme-
diately, for the benefit of the 60th Re-
giment of Virginia Militia, two MU-
SICIANS; one to teach the different
beats of the drum, the other, the music
of the fife. Such persons as are well qual-
ified for the above tuition, and will en-
gage to instruct the learners which will
consist of sixteen boys for each branch,
shall receive a liberal compensation from
the subscriber, who is authorized by law
to employ tutors; and by the Court of
Enquiry, to pay them for their services
when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Fairfax County, 2awif

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain
Woodhouse, from London, and offers for
sale, by the piece or package, at his
warehouse on King street,

A general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are,
Superfine Mens' and Ladies'

Cloths and Cashmeres,
Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoating,
Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,
Osnaburgs, housewife and Lancashire,
dowlas,

Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimi-
ties,
Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch
gauze,

Cambrie, jaconet and other fancy mus-
lins,

Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies'
gloves,

Color'd crapes, and figured sarcnets,
Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles,
ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,
One cafe bonnets, &c. &c.

May 18. d2w 2aw6w

Cuthbert Powell

Has received per the Union, capt. Wood-
house from London,

A handsome Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he offers for sale, by the piece or
package, at his store on King street, on
the most moderate terms,

Amongst which are,

Superfine cloths and cashmeres,
Irish linens, sheetings,

Bedticks, Osnaburgs,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,

Chintzes, calicoes, ginghams,
Muslins, long lawns, dimities,

Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.

Also,

Best grain scythes,
Buttons, pins, and needles;

A few elegant guns,

Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.

May 18. d12zaw3w

For CHARTER,

To CORK, for orders to any one port in
Great Britain or Ireland,

THE SNOW

THOMAS,

Jonathan Drewry, Master;

Burthen, per register, 211
tons—now on her second voyage. For
terms apply to

HUGH SMITH.

For sale,

5000 bushels stoved SALT,

200 do. COAL.

June 14. eo

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on
the 1st May, PATTY, a likely Negro
wench, about twenty years of age; she
has been brought up in the house, is a
good seamstress, & very capable: among
a variety of clothes, she has a purple stuff
petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded
dimity jacket and coat, a plain muslin do. a
plain do. both well made, 2 white camel
hair shawls with netting, fine white cot-
ton stockings, several pair, and a pair of
white silk do. a handsome black hat, neat
shoes and other cloathing. She went off
with a Negro